

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION. 1454
ANSWERED ON- 29/07/2022

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FARMING

1454. **SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:**
SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR:
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study on impact of climate change on agriculture, if so, details thereof;
- (b) if not, reasons therefor;
- (c) whether International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Global Food Policy report 2022 on climate change and food systems, states that by 2030, India's food production could drop by 16 per cent and risk for hunger would increase by 23 per cent, if so, Government's stand on report; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in view of the report of IFPRI till date?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): Yes Sir, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) studied the impact of climate change on agriculture. The results showed that in the absence of any adaptation measures, yields of rainfed rice, irrigated rice, wheat and kharif maize are likely to be reduced under projected climate change scenarios.

(c) & (d): As per the global food policy report 2022 on climate change and food systems of IFPRI, by 2030 India's food production could drop by 6.8% under the impact of climate change and the risk for hunger could increase by 23%. However, Government has taken several steps to mitigate the effects of climate change on food production and food security.

Under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Government promotes climate resilient practices through the central sector schemes of Rainfed Area Development (RAD), On Farm Water Management (OFWM) and Soil Health Management (SHM) to achieve food security due to climate change. ICAR has developed 1622 climate resilient varieties to combat climate change. In view of the consistent efforts made by the government, the food grain production has increased manifold and reached 314.51 million tons of food grains and 341.63 million tons of horticultural commodities during 2021-22.

Climate resilient technologies are demonstrated under Technology Demonstration Component (TDC) of NICRA in 151 climatically vulnerable districts for adoption by the farmers. Agricultural contingency plans have been developed for 650 districts of the country for providing agro-advisories during extreme weather conditions.
